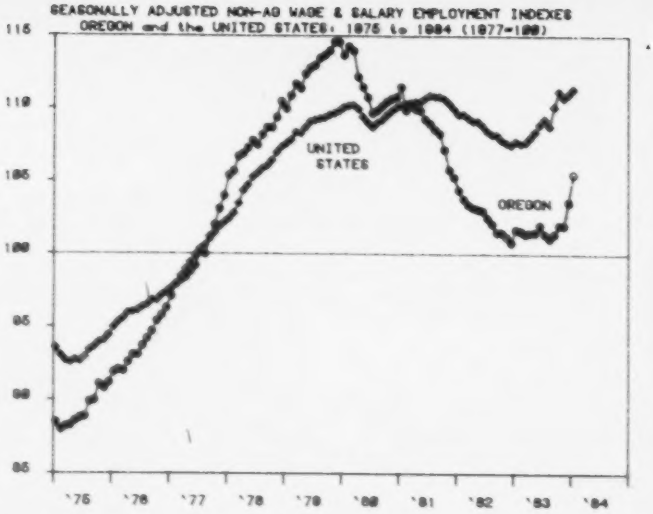
which this growth occurred, Oregon'seconomy did surprisingly well. Manufacturing industries did account for a positive growth rate statewide (4.7%), however Manufacturing industries nationwide grew faster (5.9%). Nonmanufacturing employment gained nearly the same for the state (2.6%) and the nation (2.7%). Obviously Oregon consumers joined their counterparts nationwide in spurring the recovery along.

One industrial change within Nonmanufacturing employment was especially noteworthy. Construction employment nationwide rose 7.7% - a very healthy gain. Oregon's construction activity, however, remained depressed. Employment dropped another 0.8% in 1983. Because of continued high interest rates recovery in this industry will lag the rebound expected for most other segments of Oregon's economy.

Oregon's unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, dropped below double digits in January, to 9.9%. Although the actual number of unemployed workers moved up 9,100 to 155,600 in January, the increase was well below the rise expected, and was nearly 25,000 workers beneath January 1983's figure. The total employment loss (-22,800) far outweighed the gain in total unemployment (+9,100), thus Oregon's January labor force moved downward to 1,300,600.

Following the total employment trends, nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped over 10,000 jobs in January. But compared to historical January job losses, January 1984's worker loss has to be considered a favorable sign. For instance, past January job losses were -27,000, -37,400, -22,000 and -35,400 for 1979 through 1982, respectively. The Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Index - a coincidental indicator - reflected this modest loss by rising almost two full points to 105.5 (or 5.5% above 1977's average employment level).

Oregon's indicator of leading economic activity, the Diffusion Index, also rose nearly two full points in January reaching 59.7. This indicator of future economic change has generally trended upward since January 1982 - almost one year before the recession officially ended.



Employment totals in several nonfarm industries provided additional evidence of the economic recovery underway in Oregon. Of the over 10,000 worker reduction in January's total nonfarm employment, virtually all resulted from declines in nonmanufacturing industries. Manufacturing industries actually gained 600 workers.

Stability characterized the state's lumber and wood products industry. Declining product demand coupled with adverse winter weather usually brings this industry's employment to a seasonal low in January. However, January 1984 was different. The 100 worker job loss was far below the seasonally expected 2,000 job loss. January 1984's performance follows several months of positive seasonally adjusted gains. Much of this industry's strength is tied to product lines not as interest sensitive as residential housing such as non-residential/ industrial construction and repair/remodeling activities. A weakness in Lumber and Wood products employment is Veneer and Plywood. It's reliance on the residential housing market is keeping production levels conservative.

A maturing recovery nationwide was evident in the rest of Durable Goods manufacturing employment. January's 1,200 employee gain reinforced the slightly upward trend exhibited by these industries in earlier months. Of equal importance was the widespread nature of this gain. Only transportation equipment stood out with a 500 worker job gain. Most Durable Goods industries registered small gains of up to 200 workers. Transportation equipment benefited from several large ship repair contracts, while the other gains reflected steady increases in product or service demand. The highly seasonal Food and Kindred Products industry registered a 400 worker drop in January. However, this loss was minor compared to expected losses (-1,500) that usually beset this industry in January. In part, the strength in Food and Kindred Products is tied to increased potato processing due to a new marketing approach by one fast-food chain.

Stability in the remaining Nondurable Goods manufacturing industries was carried through the last part of 1983 and into January 1984. Historically these industries do not experience the

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EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
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Research and Statistics
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OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1983 1/

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT													
Percent of Labor Force 2/													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

(Resident data to be published next month)

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1983 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	963.6	929.7	931.9	940.1	952.6	963.6	988.9	963.1	965.4	984.2	989.0	982.4	976.4
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	102.9	101.4	101.4	101.6	102.4	102.8	104.1	103.2	103.0	103.2	103.9	103.9	103.6
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	187.0	176.3	176.1	178.1	179.5	182.2	192.8	191.7	197.0	198.6	195.5	189.4	186.3
Durable Goods	133.7	126.3	126.6	128.2	129.8	131.8	137.2	138.0	138.4	138.2	137.2	136.5	135.6
Lumber & Wood Products	62.0	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.8	60.9	65.1	65.8	66.7	66.3	65.5	63.9	63.2
Logging & Sawmills	32.1	28.2	29.3	29.9	30.2	31.6	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.5	33.5	32.5	31.9
Veneer & Plywood	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.4
Millwork & Structural Wood	7.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Mobile Homes	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Other Wood Products	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
Primary Metals	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Nonferrous Metals	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.3
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0
Other Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Machinery	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.3
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.0
Instruments & Related Products	14.8	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	53.3	50.0	49.5	49.9	49.7	50.4	55.6	53.7	58.6	60.4	58.3	52.9	50.7
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	20.8	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.1	26.1	24.3	28.9	30.6	28.6	23.0	20.4
Canning and Preserving	13.8	10.8	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	16.1	14.2	19.0	20.3	18.1	12.5	10.3
Other Food Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Apparel	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.5
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Petroleum Refining	0.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Leather Products	0.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	776.6	753.4	755.8	762.0	773.1	781.4	796.1	771.4	768.4	785.6	793.5	793.0	790.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
Construction	26.4	23.0	22.3	22.3	23.9	25.3	27.6	28.8	29.9	30.6	30.1	27.9	25.5
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	54.9	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	55.9	56.1	50.7	56.5	56.0	55.7	55.5
Transportation	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.2	31.9	32.3	32.4	33.1	32.7	32.4	32.2
Railroad	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.5	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.1
Other Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0
Communications	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1	9.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Utilities	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4
Trade	242.2	230.3	228.8	231.6	236.3	240.2	246.3	246.4	247.6	249.6	247.9	250.8	252.4
Wholesale Trade	62.0	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.4	62.5	62.5	62.9	63.7	63.5	63.6	62.9
Durable Goods	36.5	35.4	35.4	35.7	36.1	36.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.1	36.9
Nondurable Goods	25.5	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.5	26.4	26.5	26.0
Retail Trade	180.2	170.2	168.7	170.9	175.6	178.8	183.8	183.9	184.7	185.9	184.4	187.2	189.5
General Merchandise	24.0	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.3	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.3	26.4	27.8
Food Stores	27.6	25.9	25.7	25.8	27.2	27.6	28.3	28.8	28.6	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.7
Auto Dealers & Services Stations	22.1	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.9
Other Retail Trade	106.5	100.0	99.4	101.7	104.2	106.6	109.8	108.8	109.3	110.7	108.7	109.1	110.1
Finance Ins. & Real Estate	64.7	62.6	62.6	63.3	64.1	64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.4	65.5	65.5
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.6
Other Finance Ins. & Real Estate	41.3	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.8	41.2	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.0	41.9
Services	193.9	187.1	189.8	191.4	194.5	195.2	197.2	195.7	195.8	196.7	195.8	193.6	193.7
Hotels & Personal Services	23.1	22.1	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.1	23.8	23.5	23.2	22.6	22.3
Health Services	66.6	65.2	65.4	65.7	66.3	66.1	67.1	67.4	67.8	67.8	67.3	66.5	66.6
Other Services	104.2	99.8	102.4	103.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	104.2	104.2	105.4	105.3	104.5	104.8
Government	192.9	194.9	196.5	197.4	198.2	199.6	201.8	176.4	176.4	183.8	196.5	198.0	195.9
Federal	29.2	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.3	29.1	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.2	29.7	29.1	29.2
State Government	51.9	51.7	52.2	52.1	52.6	52.7	54.1	49.2	49.5	49.5	53.7	53.1	51.8
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.4	17.7	17.4	17.7	23.0	23.2	22.7
Other State	30.4	29.2	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.1	31.7	31.5	32.1	31.8	30.7	29.9	29.1
Local Government	111.8	115.1	116.4	117.2	117.3	117.8	117.4	96.7	96.6	104.7	113.1	115.8	114.9
Education	69.9	73.5	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.9	74.3	52.8	52.8	62.8	71.8	74.5	74.0
Other Local	41.9	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.8	41.9	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.9	41.3	41.3	40.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.5	.7	.7	6.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ This figure based on unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
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OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1982 1/

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT					(Resident data to be published next month)								
Percent of Labor Force 2/													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1982 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	961.5	956.9	954.0	957.2	960.5	967.1	978.6	957.6	957.1	972.0	966.1	958.2	948.3
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	102.6	104.4	103.7	103.4	103.2	103.2	103.0	102.6	102.1	102.0	101.5	101.3	100.6
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	186.0	181.9	181.6	181.3	181.1	182.9	186.4	193.7	195.1	195.5	189.4	183.1	177.9
Durable Goods	132.8	131.9	131.9	132.1	131.9	133.1	134.6	136.2	135.9	136.2	132.2	130.0	127.6
Lumber & Wood Products	55.6	51.7	52.4	52.4	53.2	54.9	57.4	58.4	59.0	59.1	56.9	56.8	55.2
Logging & Sawmills	29.1	25.9	26.8	26.7	27.2	28.3	30.1	31.4	31.8	32.0	30.7	30.1	28.5
Veneer & Plywood	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	17.2	16.9	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.9	16.9
Millwork & Structural Wood	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4
Mobile Homes	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other Wood Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.8
Primary Metals	8.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9
Nonferrous Metals	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Fabricated Metals	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2
Fabricated Structural Metals	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Other Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.5
Machinery	16.5	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.3	15.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
Transportation Equipment	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	7.5	8.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.8
Instruments & Related Products	16.8	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods	53.2	50.0	49.7	49.2	49.2	49.8	51.8	57.5	59.2	59.3	57.2	53.1	50.3
Food & Kindred Products	23.7	20.3	20.5	19.7	19.7	20.2	21.8	27.7	29.7	30.0	28.6	24.4	21.7
Canning and Preserving	13.5	10.1	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.5	17.3	19.3	19.6	18.0	13.8	11.6
Other Food Products	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Apparel	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.2
Printing & Publishing	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Leather Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	775.5	775.0	772.4	775.9	779.4	784.2	792.2	763.9	762.0	776.5	776.7	775.1	770.4
Mining & Quarrying	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4
Construction	28.9	27.3	27.1	27.4	27.7	29.5	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	56.7	56.8	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.2	57.7	56.6	57.2	57.2	56.3	55.8
Transportation	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.9	31.8	32.5	32.7	31.9	31.5
Railroad	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.2	17.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.3	16.2
Other Transportation	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.8
Communications	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5
Utilities	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Trade	238.8	238.1	234.0	235.0	235.5	237.7	240.6	239.9	240.6	242.7	238.7	239.8	242.3
Wholesale Trade	62.7	63.3	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	64.1	63.2	61.9	61.4
Durable Goods	37.3	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.4	36.2
Nondurable Goods	25.4	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.8	27.5	26.5	25.5	25.2
Retail Trade	176.1	174.8	171.2	172.4	172.7	175.1	178.0	177.5	178.0	178.6	175.5	177.9	180.9
General Merchandise	23.8	24.8	23.2	22.9	23.1	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.5	24.8	26.4
Food Stores	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.6	26.1	26.7	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.9
Auto Dealers & Services Stations	21.4	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.2	21.0
Other Retail Trade	104.5	102.8	101.1	102.5	102.5	104.5	106.4	105.4	105.7	106.8	104.1	105.2	106.6
Finance Ins. & Real Estate	65.1	65.3	64.8	65.2	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.6	65.5	63.9	63.5	63.3
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.9	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3
Other Finance Ins. & Real Estate	41.2	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	40.5	40.2	40.0
Services	188.6	186.1	187.1	188.6	189.5	189.2	190.2	189.3	188.8	190.1	188.6	187.9	187.5
Hotels & Personal Services	23.3	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.1	23.4	22.6	22.3
Health Services	65.3	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.2	65.4	65.8	65.3	65.8	65.7	65.3	65.2	65.4
Other Services	100.0	98.6	99.4	100.6	100.9	100.5	100.9	100.2	99.1	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.8
Government	195.6	199.6	200.9	201.5	202.7	203.5	204.7	177.8	177.1	187.8	197.0	198.5	194.4
Federal	29.1	27.4	27.0	27.2	28.6	29.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.6	29.6	29.3	28.4
State Government	50.9	51.5	52.4	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.5	47.4	47.7	47.9	51.3	51.8	50.0
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	23.1	22.6	22.6	22.6	18.0	17.6	18.0	22.6	22.8	22.2
Other State	29.4	29.0	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.4	29.9	29.4	30.1	29.9	28.7	29.0	27.8
Local Government	115.6	120.7	121.5	121.8	122.2	122.1	121.7	99.8	98.7	109.3	116.1	117.4	116.0
Education	70.9	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.1	75.4	53.8	52.6	64.0	72.4	73.9	73.1
Other Local	44.7	44.0	44.3	44.4	44.7	45.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.3	43.7	43.5	42.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ This figure based on unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

employment swings that characterize other manufacturing sectors. This is a spin-off of higher than average labor costs which has, in turn, prompted a higher degree of automation in many operations.

Oregon's Construction industry continued to suffer from a surplus of homes and a restricted number of buyers able to afford a home. Nevertheless, January's moderate weather did help Construction employment which declined a modest 700 rather than a more typical 3,200 job loss. Work in the heavy construction sectors; highways, streets, sewers continued to keep Oregon's construction industry afloat.

Employment in the transportation sector dropped by 1,000 as a post holiday layoff affected one large delivery firm in the industry. The decline was softened somewhat by the return to work of over 250 workers involved in a labor management dispute.

Post holiday sales, annual inventory work and a rising number of new establishments all bouyed Trade employment during January. The 6,400 employee drop in January translated into a seasonally adjusted 6,500 worker gain. Over the year, total trade rose by 15,700 employes.

An improving business climate kept service employment strong during January. The 2,300 worker loss actually was a small gain (+800) when seasonal factors were discounted. Strength in Other Services (i.e. Business, Recreation, Repair, Educational service) and Health Services kept employment losses above seasonal expectations. In all, service employment was 4,300 below last year's level, but remained sub par when measured against U.S. growth in the industry. Oregon's service employment grew 3.3% in 1983, while the nations growth reached 4.7%.

Total government employment registered a seasonally adjusted gain (+1,000) in January. Unexpected gains in the Federal and Local sectors offset the seasonally adjusted declines registered in State Government.

Oregon industries can expect further economic growth in 1984 as a strong national recovery coupled with election year stability provide the platform for a good structural base. The problems associated with strong consumer and business expansion at a time of record federal deficits may not be addressed until at least 1985.□

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AREA

	January 1984			
	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unempl.	Rate
STATE OF OREGON	1,300,600	1,145,000	155,600	12.0
Eugene MSA 1/	129,000	113,100	15,900	12.3
Medford MSA 2/	62,670	54,930	7,740	12.4
Portland MSA 3/	646,200	580,800	65,400	10.1
Salem MSA 4/	119,100	104,600	14,500	12.2
Baker	7,430	5,900	1,530	20.6
Benton	33,320	30,690	2,630	7.9
Clatsop	14,960	12,780	2,180	14.6
Columbia	15,560	14,110	1,450	9.3
Coos	27,570	22,890	4,680	17.0
Crook	5,680	4,880	800	14.1
Curry	7,070	5,890	1,180	16.7
Deschutes	32,100	27,590	4,510	14.0
Douglas	40,980	34,900	6,080	14.8
Gilliam	790	740	50	6.3
Grant	3,600	2,880	720	20.0
Harney	3,510	3,030	480	13.7
Hood River	8,320	6,980	1,340	16.1
Jefferson	5,450	4,620	830	15.2
Josephine	23,510	19,660	3,850	16.4
Klamath	26,560	23,250	3,310	12.5
Lake	3,490	2,920	570	16.3
Lincoln	18,490	16,060	2,430	13.1
Linn	40,120	32,910	7,210	18.0
Malheur	11,940	10,310	1,630	13.7
Morrow	4,510	4,010	500	11.1
Tillamook	9,360	7,800	1,560	16.7
Umatilla	28,730	24,230	4,500	15.7
Union	11,540	10,210	1,330	11.5
Wallowa	3,890	3,440	450	11.6
Wasco-Sherman	12,140	10,380	1,760	14.5
Wheeler	550	460	90	16.4
Yamhill	28,040	24,160	3,880	13.8

1/ Lane County
2/ Jackson County
3/ Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Clark Counties
4/ Marion and Polk Counties

THE EMPLOYER'S CORNER
ALIEN EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

D.C. Guyer

The Employment Division has three responsibilities in processing an application for alien employment certification.

- Determine the availability of U.S. workers who are willing and qualified to perform the job offered to the alien,
- Determine the prevailing wage for the job being offered by conducting a prevailing wage survey of employers in the area who employ workers in similar jobs, and
- Provide the best assistance possible in trying to fill the job with a qualified and willing U.S. worker. If no qualified U.S worker is available, the Employment Division assists the employer in preparing the request for alien employment certification. The Department of Labor in Seattle grants final approval.

All alien employment certification requests are processed through the Alien Employment Certification Specialist in Salem. Information and assistance on preparation of applications may be obtained by calling 378-3234 or toll-free, 1-800-237-3710, extension 8-3234.□

HOURS & EARNINGS – MORE OVERTIME

Earl Fairbanks

Not since 1973 has December's average weekly manufacturing hours been greater than 39.4. A number of Durable Goods sectors led by Primary Metals (42.9) experienced average weekly hours in excess of 40.0.

There is general agreement that Oregon's economy is in a recovery stage, but disagreement as to its depth or projected length. Employers are caught between a rock and a hard place. More production may be called for but the hiring of new workers, their training, and their possible lay-off if the economic drive fizzles, is expensive. Also, employers generally are not eager to invest in heavy capital expenditures at this time. Many, therefore are taking the option of extending the hours of existing employees and absorbing the increased costs of overtime pay. This is why even after the multitude of frozen and cutback wages, and the introduction of new manufacturing firms paying lower wages, the earnings for last December compares favorably to four years ago (see the accompaning table).

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.2/ 1983	Nov.3/ 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec.2/ 1983	Nov.3/ 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec.2/ 1983	Nov.3/ 1983	Dec. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$406.21	$401.06	$393.40	39.4	38.9	37.9	10.31	10.31	10.38
Durable Goods	415.27	415.26	408.00	40.2	39.7	38.6	10.33	10.46	10.57
Lumber & Wood Products	428.79	424.93	416.62	40.3	39.2	38.9	10.64	10.84	10.71
Logging & Sawmills	457.88	452.37	447.33	40.7	39.2	39.0	11.25	11.54	11.47
Veneer & Plywood	433.76	429.63	419.63	40.5	39.2	39.7	10.71	10.96	10.57
Millwork & Struct Wood	343.76	338.40	308.47	40.3	40.0	37.3	8.53	8.46	8.27
Mobile Homes	243.02	276.61	272.57	33.2	35.6	34.9	7.32	7.77	7.81
Other Wood Products	435.71	421.40	406.11	39.9	39.2	39.2	10.92	10.75	10.36
Furniture & Fixtures	263.93	264.19	232.98	34.5	34.9	33.0	7.65	7.57	7.06
Primary Metals	514.37	517.10	489.16	42.9	43.2	40.9	11.99	11.97	11.96
Fabricated Metals	388.73	382.14	409.36	40.2	39.6	41.1	9.67	9.65	9.96
Machinery	416.64	402.58	399.48	40.1	39.2	37.3	10.39	10.27	10.71
Nondurable Goods	379.53	360.88	357.56	37.1	36.6	36.3	10.23	9.86	9.85
Food & Kindred Products	312.05	293.41	292.92	35.5	34.6	33.4	8.79	8.48	8.77
Canning & Preserving	244.49	221.54	220.08	33.4	32.2	29.7	7.32	6.88	7.41
Other Food Products	400.05	407.04	408.33	38.1	38.4	39.3	10.50	10.60	10.39
Textile Mill Products	212.65	216.08	208.58	35.5	37.0	35.9	5.99	5.84	5.81
Apparel	211.20	212.60	214.18	38.4	38.1	38.8	5.50	5.58	5.52
Paper & Allied Products	594.56	549.70	551.17	41.9	40.9	42.3	14.19	13.44	13.03
Printing & Publishing	383.95	408.54	387.24	35.0	35.9	35.3	10.97	11.38	10.97
Construction 4/	477.86	471.16	519.17	31.9	31.9	31.2	14.98	14.77	16.64
Communications & Utilities 5/	490.92	497.24	457.41	38.9	40.1	39.5	12.62	12.40	11.58
Trade 5/	280.36	277.20	275.31	34.4	33.6	34.5	8.15	8.25	7.98
Wholesale Trade	372.13	369.20	359.78	37.4	36.7	36.9	9.95	10.06	9.75
Retail Trade	239.64	232.73	233.43	33.1	32.1	33.3	7.24	7.25	7.01
Banking & Insurance	259.76	257.61	252.10						
State & Local Government	319.38	320.84	311.90						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

As activity in Canning and Preserving entered its winter slowdown, the number of wage and salary workers declined by 2,000 in December. The greater proportion of higher paid workers boosted hourly and weekly earnings $.44 and $22.95 respectively.

The winter weather and economic problems combined for a double whammy to Construction. Employment was down 3,100 over November and 26,600 since December 1979. Further evidence of hard times in the industry is the 31.9 average weekly hours - unchanged since November. Heavy Construction has been hindered through belt tightening by government, public utilities, and private business. Regardless of the weather, the outlook is not good for residential activity in Oregon. Slower than normal permit activity portends continued sluggishness.

Manufacturing Hours & Earnings
12/83 and 12/79

	12/83	12/79	Adjusted*
Ave. Weekly Earnings			
Manufacturing	406.21	315.65	392.04
Durable Goods	415.27	324.17	402.62
Nondurable Goods	379.53	289.55	359.62
Ave. Weekly Hours			
Manufacturing	39.4	38.4	-
Durable Goods	40.2	38.5	-
Nondurable Goods	37.1	38.3	-
Ave. Hourly Earnings			
Manufacturing	10.31	8.22	10.21
Durable Goods	10.33	8.42	10.46
Nondurable Goods	10.23	7.56	9.39

*December 1979 adjusted for inflation.

If employer's expectations of the future become more optimistic, the weekly hours and earnings will probably fall as new - lower paid workers are hired. This is not a new phenomenon, but is just more exaggerated during this period of uncertainty.□

ECONOMIC SURVEY ANALYSIS

Sixteen new publications are now available from the Oregon Employment Division's Research and Statistics section. Included are data and analysis on population, labor force, industry, occupations, income, and wages for counties and groups of counties in Oregon.

The Economic Survey Analysis supplants the Annual Economic Report (AER) of earlier years. The mailing list for the AER is being used to distribute the new release. A limited number of copies are available upon request.□

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State	Rank	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982	Percent Change
West Virginia	1	15.7	17.0	-1.3
Alabama	2	12.3	15.5	-3.2
Michigan	3	11.9	17.3	-5.4
Oregon	4	11.2*	11.8	-0.6
Washington D. C.	5	11.1	10.8	0.3
Alaska	6	11.0	10.5	0.5
Ohio	7	10.5	14.1	-3.6
Washington	7	10.5	13.0	-2.5
Indiana	9	10.3	12.8	-2.5
Tennessee	9	10.3	12.7	-2.4
Pennsylvania	11	10.2	12.5	-2.3
Louisiana	12	10.1	11.6	-1.5
Mississippi	13	10.0	11.8	-1.8
Kentucky	14	9.8	11.7	-1.9
Wisconsin	15	9.7	11.9	-2.2
Arkansas	16	9.4	10.8	-1.4
Illinois	16	9.4	12.6	-3.2
Nevada	16	9.4	11.5	-2.1
Missouri	19	9.1	9.4	-0.3
New Mexico	20	8.9	9.8	-0.9
Montana	21	8.8	9.1	-0.3
California	22	8.0	11.0	-3.0
Idaho	22	8.0	9.8	-1.8
Maine	24	7.9	8.3	-0.4
South Carolina	24	7.9	10.9	-3.0
Utah	24	7.9	8.7	-0.8
Oklahoma	27	7.6	6.8	0.8
Delaware	28	7.5	7.5	0.0
Florida	28	7.5	9.5	-2.0
Minnesota	28	7.5	8.7	-1.2
North Carolina	31	7.3	8.9	-1.6
Texas	32	7.1	7.4	-0.3
New York	33	7.0	8.6	-1.6
Iowa	34	6.8	9.3	-2.5
Rhode Island	34	6.8	10.0	-3.2
Georgia	36	6.6	7.8	-1.2
New Jersey	37	6.5	8.8	-2.3
Arizona	38	6.3	10.5	-4.2
North Dakota	38	6.3	6.5	-0.2
Maryland	40	6.2	8.4	-2.2
Wyoming	40	6.2	7.9	-1.7
Massachusetts	42	5.8	7.1	-1.3
Vermont	42	5.8	7.2	-1.4
Hawaii	44	5.5	6.6	-1.1
Virginia	44	5.5	8.1	-2.6
Colorado	46	5.3	8.6	-3.3
Nebraska	46	5.3	6.7	-1.4
South Dakota	46	5.3	6.0	-0.7
Kansas	49	4.9	7.0	-2.1
Connecticut	50	4.5	7.0	-2.5
New Hampshire	51	4.3	7.7	-3.4

* Preliminary

DATA FOR 1984 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

Thirty-three Affirmative Action Data packets for 1984 are now being published by the Oregon Employment Division's Research and Statistics section. They are designed to assist employers establish written affirmative action goals for women and people of ethnic or racial minority groups.□

'THE OREGON DEFENSE'

Tom Lynch

Changes in the nation's defense/social priorities in the 1980's means that adjustments are necessary in the skill requirements of the labor force at both the national and state level. A recent analysis for the Department of Defense highlights the increased needs that will be generated by the expected buildup in defense spending through 1987. One out of every five new jobs will be to supply goods and services to support rising expenditures for defense. A summary of the major conclusions of the defense-sponsored study shows:

> Expenditures for defense will take on an increasingly important role in shaping the major dimensions of the nation's economy.
>
> Changing patterns of defense spending will accentuate their impact on U.S. industry and the national labor force.
>
> Nationally, the demand for workers skilled in the use, operation, and repair of computer equipment will grow at especially rapid rates throughout the 1980's. Other potential shortage occupations may be electrical engineers and technicians, aeronautical and mechanical engineers, economists, assemblers, machine tool operators, and other metal working specialities.
>
> The impact of defense expenditures will be concentrated in California, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, Alabama and Washington. Of these states, California, Texas and Florida will receive approximately 43% of the new jobs created.

Their conclusions point out that the benefits derived from the changed national priorities will be concentrated in only 14 out of the 50 states in the nation.

The question in Oregon is how will our state's economy benefit from these rising levels of defense related expenditures. According to defense model forecasts for Oregon, total nonfarm employment is expected to grow only 3.3% from 1981 through 1987 or a total of 32,500 new jobs. In 1981, defense related employment stood at 31,300 or 3.2% of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state. By 1987 the total defense related employment will increase to 40,300 or 4.0% of total wage and salary jobs. This 9,000 jump represents only six-tenths of one percent of the 1.4 million defense related jobs expected to be created nationally between 1981 and 1987. If Oregon were to share defense increases according to Oregon's proportion of the U.S. labor force, the number of new jobs in the state would be near 17,000. However, this is not in the cards since major economic industrial changes do not occur in periods as short as these forecasts.

One irony of the defense related budget is that it impacts negatively on one critical area of Oregon's economic future. The crisis in keeping a quality education system will be heightened by decreases in social expenditures. According to the forecasts there will be approximately 4,600 fewer teachers in Oregon's elementary, secondary and higher education institutions due to these changes in national priorities.

So what, you say, do these new Federal directions mean to Oregon in the 1980's? Do they foretell doom and gloom for the state's economy? Not necessarily, because other things are happening. Housing demand is stabilizing, major efforts are being made to diversify the State's economy, to enhance its liveability, and to improve its and the Nation's educational systems. A longer view would indicate that if the state's future economic development path is diversity, we will be less susceptible to wide swings in Federal social or defense policies. □

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

The Oregon Labor Trends is published monthly by the Research and Statistics Section of the Oregon Employment Division, Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator.

Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-8657 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

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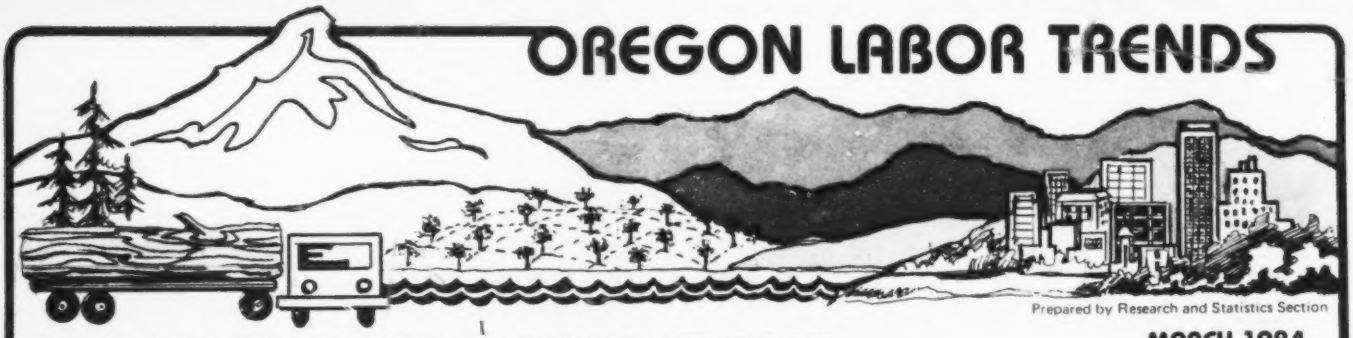


Prepared by Research and Statistics Section
STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
MARCH 1984

FEBRUARY INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	S.A.	Raw
Feb. '84	8.8	10.9
Jan. '83	9.8	12.0
U.S.		
Feb. '84	7.8	8.4
Jan. '84	8.0	8.8

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon 1977=100

Feb. 1984:	105.8
Jan. 1983:	105.5
Feb. 1983:	101.4
Feb. 1982:	103.8
Feb. 1981:	109.9
Feb. 1980:	114.3

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon

Feb. 1984:	62.8
Jan. 1984:	60.5
Dec. 1983:	57.8
Nov. 1983:	59.3
Oct. 1983:	59.3

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon

Jan. 1984:	39.3
Dec. 1983:	39.4
Jan. 1983:	38.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland SMSA	
Jan. 1984	295.1
Year Change	+ 3.0%
U.S.	
Feb. 1984	306.6
Year Change	+ 4.6%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

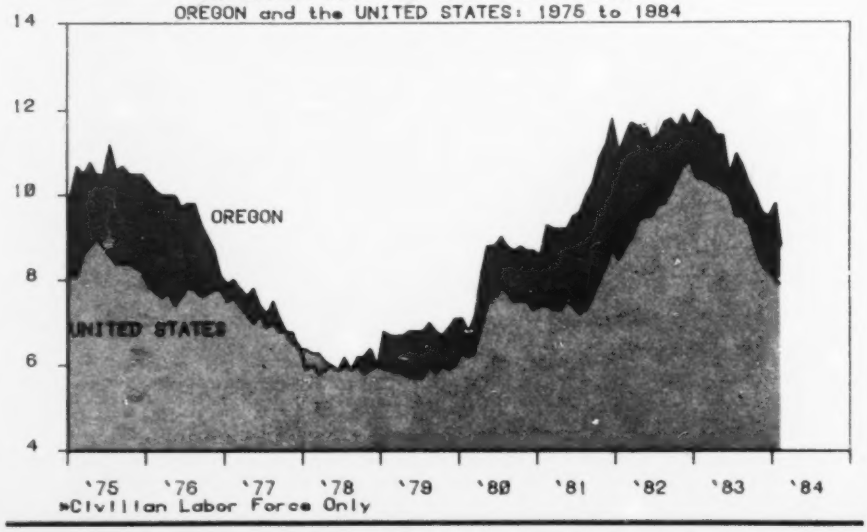
Jeff Hannum

Oregon's economy continued to improve during February - one more sign that the state's recovery is on track and even spreading to new sectors. Last year's turnaround from three years of recession was mostly driven by a strong rebound in national housing starts and related industries such as lumber and wood products and also by a surge in consumer-spending, especially for durable goods like autos and household goods. Now, a pick-up in orders, production, and hiring activity is spreading into some of the other manufacturing industries in Oregon which are more capital goods oriented.

This broadening of the economic recovery in February was reflected in all three of the major economic indicators produced by the Employment Division. The Oregon Diffusion Index, which measures the percentage of some 43 industries having seasonally adjusted employment gains, rose 2.3 points over the month to 62.8 in February. This was substantially above the year ago mark of 45.7 and also was the highest level for this leading economic indicator since 1979.

Another good indicator of Oregon's economic pulse is the nonagricultural wage and salary employment index. This measure, which relates the current month's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment to the 1977 annual average, also rose both over the month and from one year ago. February's index of 105.8 was the highest in over two years.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and the UNITED STATES: 1975 to 1984



*Civilian Labor Force Only

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	Feb. 1984 1/	Jan. 1984 2/	Change	% Change	Feb. 1983 5/
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,293,400	1,301,500	- 8,100	- 0.6	1,315,200
Unemployment	140,900	156,800	-15,900	-10.1	177,800
Percent of Labor Force	10.9	12.0	xxx	xxx	13.5
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	8.8	9.8	xxx	xxx	11.8
Total Employment 4/	1,152,500	1,144,700	+ 7,800	+ 0.7	1,137,400

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1983 and January 1984, data for 1984 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1984 1/	Jan. 1984 2/	Feb. 1983	Change From Jan. 1984	Change From Feb. 1983
TOTAL 3/	970,000	965,800	931,900	4,200	38,100
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	105.8	105.5	101.4	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	62.8	60.5	45.7	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	189,400	187,100	176,100	2,300	13,300
Durable Goods	138,700	136,600	126,600	2,100	12,100
Lumber & Wood Products	63,500	63,100	56,000	400	7,500
Logging & Sawmills	32,200	32,100	29,300	100	2,900
Veneer & Plywood	17,400	17,200	16,700	200	700
Millwork & Structural Wood	8,400	8,300	5,800	100	2,600
Mobile Homes	1,700	1,700	1,100	0	600
Other Wood Products	3,800	3,800	3,100	0	700
Furniture & Fixtures	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2,900	2,800	2,700	100	200
Primary Metals	8,400	8,200	7,100	200	1,300
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	4,500	4,300	3,900	200	600
Nonferrous Metals	3,900	3,900	3,200	0	700
Fabricated Metals	9,500	9,400	8,800	100	700
Fabricated Structural Metals	4,200	4,100	3,700	100	500
Other Fabricated Metals	5,300	5,300	5,100	0	200
Machinery	15,400	15,200	15,000	200	400
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	11,500	11,300	9,800	200	1,700
Transportation Equipment	8,300	7,500	7,000	800	1,300
Instruments & Related Products	14,400	14,300	15,800	100	-1,400
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,200	0	300
Nondurable Goods	50,700	50,500	49,500	200	1,200
Food & Kindred Products	20,500	20,400	20,500	100	0
Canning & Preserving	10,600	10,600	10,700	0	- 100
Other Food Products	9,900	9,800	9,800	100	100
Textile Mill Products	1,700	1,800	1,700	- 100	0
Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Paper & Allied Products	9,300	9,300	9,300	0	0
Printing & Publishing	10,600	10,600	10,300	0	300
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	200
Petroleum Refining	600	500	500	100	100
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,700	2,600	2,300	100	400
Leather Products	500	500	400	0	100

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Change From Jan. 1984	Change From Feb. 1983
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	780,600	778,700	755,800	1,900	24,800
Mining & Quarrying	1,500	1,400	1,400	100	100
Construction	23,700	24,200	22,300	- 500	1,400
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	55,400	54,800	54,400	600	1,000
Transportation	32,300	31,600	30,400	700	1,900
Railroad	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	- 400
Trucking & Warehousing	16,900	16,300	15,300	600	1,600
Other Transportation	10,500	10,400	9,800	100	700
Communications	14,800	14,900	15,300	- 100	- 500
Utilities	8,300	8,300	8,700	0	- 400
Trade	242,200	244,600	228,800	-2,400	13,400
Wholesale Trade	62,000	62,200	60,100	- 200	1,900
Durable Goods	36,500	36,600	35,400	- 100	1,100
Nondurable Goods	25,500	25,600	24,700	- 100	800
Retail Trade	180,200	182,400	168,700	-2,200	11,500
General Merchandise	24,600	25,200	23,100	- 600	1,500
Food Stores	28,200	28,300	25,700	- 100	2,500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	22,800	22,800	20,500	0	2,300
Other Retail Trade	104,600	106,100	99,400	-1,500	5,200
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	65,300	65,000	62,600	300	2,700
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,400	23,400	23,300	0	100
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	41,900	41,600	39,300	300	2,600
Services	194,600	192,900	189,800	1,700	4,800
Hotels & Personal Services	22,300	22,300	22,000	0	300
Health Services	67,200	66,900	65,400	300	1,800
Other Services	105,100	103,700	102,400	1,400	2,700
Government	197,900	195,800	196,500	2,100	1,400
Federal Government	28,800	28,900	27,900	- 100	900
State Government	52,600	52,100	52,200	500	400
Education	23,000	22,600	22,900	400	100
Other State	29,600	29,500	29,300	100	300
Local Government	116,500	114,800	116,400	1,700	100
Education	75,800	74,100	75,300	1,700	500
Other Local	40,700	40,700	41,100	0	- 400
Labor-Management Disputes	900	900	0	0	900

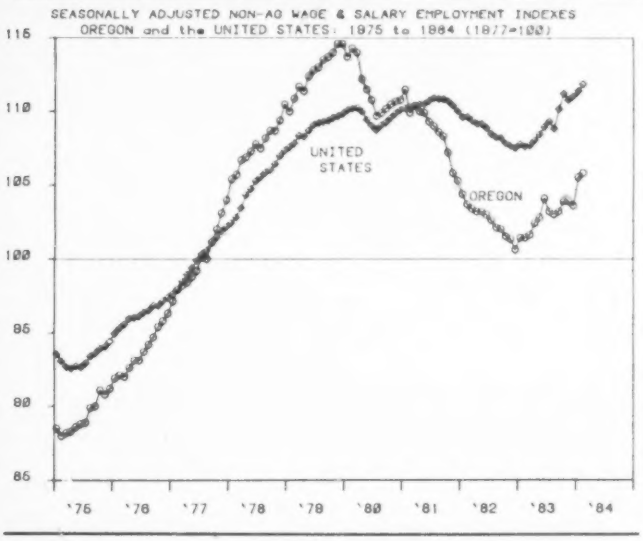
1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.



The most dramatic improvement in February, however, came in Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which at 8.8% was one full point lower than January and three points below February, 1983. Despite February's solid improvement, Oregon's unemployment rate is still well above the nation's which dropped again last month by two tenths of a point to 7.8%.

More jobs coupled with an 8,100 drop in the labor force during February pushed total unemployment nearly 16,000 lower over the month and 37,000 lower than one year ago. One year ago the recovery was just getting underway in Oregon.

Where have some of the unemployed found jobs? February's labor force table provides some answers.

In the past year 38,100 nonfarm payroll jobs were reinstated or created. Since Oregon's recovery during 1983 was fueled mainly by the rebound in the national housing market and by stronger consumer spending, it is not surprising that the largest job gains since February, 1983 have come in Lumber and Wood Products (+7,500) and Retail Trade (+11,500). Although employment in the "high tech" Instruments and Related Products industry has been reduced by 1,400, employers in all of the other Durable Goods manufacturing industries increased their hiring and have collectively accounted for 5,900 more jobs. Most of these have come in three sectors all of which serve capital goods markets. They include Primary Metals, Electrical Equipment and Supplies, and Transportation Equipment.

Oregon's Construction industry managed to add only 1,400 more jobs in the past year reflecting high interest rates, further population losses, and completion of some large commercial building projects. Just four years ago employment at 47,000 was nearly double February's 23,700.

The job picture over the past month has been different. Rather than lumber and wood products and retail trade leading the way, the emphasis has shifted to the other durable goods manufacturing industries. Manufacturing accounted for a little over half of February's 4,200 increase in nonfarm employment and virtually all of this came in durable goods.

Lumber and wood products accounted for only 400 of the February job gain - about half the normal seasonal increase. This industry had an exceptionally strong January however and optimism continues to run high that 1984 will be the best year since 1978-79. Housing starts in the nation are expected to at least match 1983's 1.7 million units and possibly run slightly higher. A recent survey of household buying plans for the next six months conducted by the Conference Board supports this optimism. While the overall Buying Plans index jumped from 101.4 in January to 107 in February, the categories that showed the most dramatic improvement were plans to purchase homes and automobiles. In anticipation of a busy spring building season, many dealers have decided to beef-up their inventories of building materials. This shows up in higher orders recently for lumber and plywood.

The main story in February's labor trend however was the continuing expansion of the so-called "smokestack" industries in the rest of durable goods manufacturing. Transportation Equipment was the star performer with an 800 increase in employment, most of which came in the ship repair sector. Repair contracts on several supertankers should help support employment in this industry over the next few years. Employment gains were also noted in virtually all of the other durable goods categories in February although these were generally in the 100-200 range. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in Durable Goods manufacturing (excluding lumber and wood products) jumped by 1,500 in February following a 2,100 gain in January. With inventories in most industries still fairly lean, and with the rebound in business equipment spending now picking up steam nationwide, further hiring in durable goods manufacturing can be expected throughout 1984.

In nondurable goods, the situation was mixed. Food and Kindred Products employment was stable overall but within this sector divergent trends were apparent. The seafood industry which has been plagued by various problems including the El Nino effect, dropped 500 jobs in February. This loss was countered however by employment expansion in